Control / Annual Annual

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are faid, unless at the option of the Editor.

I "Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be rost raid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE & CHAIRS.



N addition to my large and splendid Stock of FUR-NITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of the ing every description of UPHOLSTERING, on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c.; MATTRESES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furbitus. Perablishment. Limestone street, second door addition to my large and sptendid Stock of FURniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door wild be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

LAMES MARCIL

JAMES MARCII. Lexington, Nov. 10, 1857 48-1f

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

FITE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by Cruttenfield & Inspectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand-amongst which are some choice WINES AND LIQUORS, he is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of Goods in his line, which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General Commission and Fou waroing Business. Goods consinged to his eare will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be inforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best

reforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict dilligence for their in terest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837 51-tf

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

IIIS invaluable preparation is a medicinated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and hest quality is in its specific and and curative effects on female

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are con defined to intold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strenghening remedies in common use, they are to often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weakness cs, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infatlible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstruc tions and irregularities to which immurried and young fe males are subject, there can be no remedy in the whol Muteria Medica, which combines such innocent and eur

ative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

September 20, 1838.

I IlE undersigned very respectfully informs his friend and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. Morand good assortment at FAMILY GROCERIES. He lins on hand at present, it large quantity of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Liquors, &c. which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

SAMUEL C. TROTTER.

N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between 3 and \$1,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a the kind, will do well to applicate casy, bargain, and make the payments casy.

S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 38-11

OYSTERS.

A FEW KEGS, in prime order, direct from Balti-more, just received by B. F. CRUTCHFIELD, No 10, Main street, Lex. Nov. 10, 1833.

Marble Factory, North Upper Street, Corner of Short Street.



ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and will continue to have a general assortment of every article in his line of busi-

Mounments, Tombs, Head and Font Stones: Door Sills and Steps; Window Sills and Heads; Paint Stones and ing Stones for Pointers; Marble frames for Fire Places; Morlars and Candy Tables for Confectioners; Milk, Pump Tables for Collectioners, Sales &c. &c.

All of which he expects to sell cheaper than any establishment in the West. The work will be warranted of the best materials, and excuted in the best manner. Plans can be farmshed of uncieut and modern monuments, Entopean and American.

I flatter myself, that, having a stock of work on band

superior to any in the state, and my prices more reasona-ide, that if any person wanting any of the above articles would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would be to insure my success.

P. DOYLE. N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on hand, I propose selling 10 per cent. cheaper than any other shop in the West, that works the same materials.

Or Old Stone Work repaired and cleaned, if hought

Lexington, October 25, 1838 41 3m-Obs.

A CARD.

RANKLIN THORPE, (Clock and Watch-Maker and Jewel-ler,) respectfully in orms the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY. ENGRAVING

done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please the e who may give him a call. As it is his intention of na-king the city his residence, he wishes a share of public

Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3 N. Y. Spirit of the Times & Tarf

Register, UBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annom. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor. J. W. TRUMBULL,

Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

NEW GOODS.

OREAR & BERHLET, (No. 37, Main-Street,)

A RE now receiving and opering in extention well selected assortment of Barrish, Franch, India ANO AMERICA:

MERCHANDIZE.

Their Goods were selected with great care in the Lastern Markels, and comprise all the variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, viz:—
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets:

French, British and American Prints; Brown and Blenched Cotton; Ffannels and Blankets;

Muslin De Lains, in great variety; Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets Fine and Coarse SHOES and BOOTS, for Gentlemen;

Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS; also, Stair and Passage Carpets; QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and GRO-

Lexington, Nov 20, 1838-48-2m



and on as good terms as they can be elsewhere produce in the city. He invites all these wishing to pure last at ticles in his line, to call at his Wate-Room and ex mans for themselves, as he is determined to sell hargains.

(5) Having provided himself with a FURNITURE
WAGON, all articles hought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of cleage.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at tend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country. Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 - 36-47

SHELL COMBS REPAIRED.

MIE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the purches constally, hat he has removed, donse of J. Bunnett, apposite the hat he has regioved his Ship from the Mill and Short Streets, opposite the leadies can have their COMBS repaired in the neate J. S. VANPELT. Mill and Short Streets, opposite the PostsOffice, where Lexington, Jane 25, 1838 26-11



BEER.



LEXINGTON

BREWERY,

West Main-Street, opposite Jefferson-Street.

THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewers begs leave to inform his old ensumers, and the losers of MAL in LIQUOR in general, that his Brewery is now in a full state of operation, and that every exertion in his power will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of

PORTER, ALE AND BEER. He returns thanks to his old onstoners for their libera

patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPOR-TATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distributed in FOREIGN MARKETS.

His BEER season commenced on the first of September. Orders from the adjacent towns will be intended to. Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and Farmers supplied with Fall and String Barley Serol.

JOHN R. CLEARY. Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838 .-- 46-6m

GREEN-HILL BOARDING SCHOOL.

FENIIS Institution baving been permanently established in a high and healthy situation, 2 miles South or Lexington, will be continued the cusning year. (1839.) The 5th animal term will commence on the 1st Monday in January. The term will be divided into two Session 5 months each, allowing a recess of 3 weeks at the close

f the first session. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and palite education. Much care and exertion aroused to inculcate Opinions, Feelings, and Manners, founded in Magnanimity, Right Reason and Chris tion Morality; it being quite as important to develope and educate the Moral as the intellectual faculties. The Students are required to read and study the Scriptures a par of each Lord's day, and when the weather is favorable attend Church in Lexington.

attend Church in Lexington.

The price per scholer, for the ensuing term, will he \$150, if paid in advance—it not paid in advance \$175 will invariably be charged, one half of which will be the at the end of each session. Music on the Pione, t'se at the Pione, Drawing, and Paintil g, and Bocks and Stationary, to be extra charges. The charge for Music will be \$25, Use of Pione \$3, and Drawing and Painting \$12 per session. Books and Stationary will be charged at the Lexineton relail prices.

exington retail prices.

No student will be received for a less time than the whole term, unless by special arrangement with the trin-cipal, and any one entering the school as a student, withint previous arrangement, will be consi 'ered a scholar for the whole term, and must pay accordingly. Notleduction will be made for absence or loss of time, except in case of long continued illness.

Application may be made at the Store of B. W. & II. | age of 26 tickets will be sent for \$110-Shares in partial B. Tood, Lexington, or at the School.
HUGH B. TODD, Frincipal. Nov 22, 1838 47-2m



James Burch & J. C. Noble, Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. Noble, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

Satronage. Shop at Main street, No. 27, next door to Meuse-gutters, Flove-pipe and Steves, N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.

Of all kinds, are kept constantly on hand, or made to Of all kinds, are kept constantly on hand, or made to order, and a Large and General assertment of TIN-WARE will always be kept on land for R tail.

F. They can insure their work to be done in the host style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative:

DANIEL BRADFORD,

AKES ples are in aunouncing to the afflicted, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be taid at his Office, No.

(Price \$2,50 per bottle.

PORK WANTED. W18H to purchese 40 or 59,000 weight of MER-CHANTABLE PORK, delivered at Cart. Arm stead Bluckwelt's, wither one totle and a bull of Coloryville, (15 males from Lexington, near the Winchester road) the Hogs will be received on foot or slaughtered, as mny

best suit the person selling.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lourington, Nov 29, 1803—1801

AUCTION

COMMISSION STORE.

o sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Purniture, &c.

JAS. B. BRADFORD. Lexington, N v 22, 1873 -47-16 25 Sal s or Rell or Personal Estate, attended to in

my | rt of the City or County. L T'ERIA' END'R T'E MANAGEMENT OF

B. S. GARGORY & CC. Prompt, Timelnal and Perevering

erm S. J. Tylve, tirth, then circuitly energed in the

riends for their patrologe, and to a for them of una-bated zed in all that appertains to every branch of the

130 Breadway, & 22 Wall street, N. Y. Class No. 5 for 1-39. To be drawn at Baltimore Md. 1 reb. 13, 1839.

CAPITALS. 1 Prize of \$20,000, 20 Prizes of \$1,000, 1 \(\text{1 } \) 5,000, 20 \(\text{1 } \) 500, 1 \(\text{1 } \) 2,000, 30 \(\text{1 } \) 250, 1 \(\text{1 } \) 2,000, 40 \(\text{1 } \) 200,

Tukets Five Dol ars. A cert ficate of a Package of 5 whole tickets will be sent for Seventy Dolls.

50,000 DOLLARS.

Virginia Thite Lettery. For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk. Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 15, 1839.

SPLENDID SCHEME. __\$50,000, | 10 Prizes of \$1,000 10,000, 5,000, 1.3 ** 2,000, 1,615, 100 "

Tickets Ten Dollars-Shares in proportion. A certi-cate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for on y \$120. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Ollaryland Flate Lettery. Class 3, for 1839, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Feb.

			SCI	EME.			
1	1	Prize	of-020,000,	1 20	Prizes	of\$1	,000,
1	1	6.6	5,0 11),	20	6.6		500,
į	Ĩ	6.6	3,000,	20	E &		150,
ł	t	4.6	2,000,	155	1.6		100,
ı	1		1,040,				
Ì	T	ickets	only Five Dollar	s. A c	ertificat	te of a pa	ckage
			le tickets will be				

Virginia State Teltery.

For the b neft of the jown of Wheeling. Class!

OL ICOS!	10 00 017. 11 00 711	(20110	115 7 11.	1 (0. "	0,100.
	CAPI	LALS	3.		
1 Prize	of\$30,000,	30]	Prizes	of	1,500,
1 "	10,000,	50	5.6		500,
1 "	8,000,	50	6.9		4()11,
1 "	5,000,	51)	2.7		300
3 66	4,00,	100	4.6		21(),
1 "	3,130,	65	6.6		11'0,
Tickets	only Ten Lo! ars	. A	certifica	ate of	a Paci

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, and 23 Wall-st.

For the Kentucky Gazette. HOME-"SWEET HOME."

An alien from God and a stranger to grace, I wander'd thro' earth, its gay pleasures to trace, In the pathway of sin I continued to roam, Unmindful, alas, that it led me from home; Itome, home—sweet home,
O Saviour direct me to Heaven my home.

The pleasures of earth I have seen fade away, They bloom for a season but soon they docay, But pleasures more lasting in Jesus are given, Salvation on earth and a mansion in Heaven; The Saints in those mansions are ever at homo.

Allure nie no longer ye false glowing charms, At the banquet of merry I hear there is room,
O there may I feast with his children at home;
Itome, &c.

O Jesus conduct me to Heaven my home!

O when shall I share the truition of home?

Farewell vain amnsements, my follies adieu! While Jesus, and Heaven, and glory I view, I feast on the pleasures that flow from his throne, The foretaste of Heaven, sweet Heaven my home; Home, &c.

The days of my exile are passing away, The time is approaching when Jesus will say, "Well done faithful arreant, set down on my throne, And dwell in my presence forever at home!" llome, &c
O there shall I rest with the Saviour at home!

Affliction, and sorrow, and death will be o'er, The Saints shall unt to be ported no more, Their loud hallelup he fall Heaven's high dome-They dwell with the Saciour forever at home!

Home, &c.

They dwell with their Saviour forever at home! PILGRIM. Frankfort, Jan. 1839.

MISCHLIANT. The annexed letter from a gentleman in Phil-The annexed letter from a gentleman in Philipping of the first of the partose of gratification of our readers by giving publicity to the letter, without offenting the dolicaev of It ar whose character and attraction it so elocuents ly existe. - Nat. Int.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1838. The eurissity of this city has been much excited some-days ago by accounts of a remarka ble young person who was attracting great nttention in New Y rk, a, dit has now been gratis here. Refore Intempt any description of her around and eat into the neighboring parts, it person, i will give you an impatient sketch of should be evacuated; and now comes the whole The public is requestly be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may all be said to be identified with this continuously be careful in addressing may be careful in addressing the continuously be careful in addressing the continuously because the continu nent, and to be Americaus in a very letty sousce and spread, and threatens to cat into the liga-of the word. The lindy of whom I speak, and ments of the joints of the neck, it may be neces-Consolidated Let cues of cleanfand, who is the first of the family who has honored ear, to sumulate its surface, and perhaps printhis country with a visit, is worthy of every culo. fully so; in order to bring it to a healthful state, gium, both on account of the dignity of her char- and dispose if to fill up; and, in extreme cases,

dames nttain. She went into a world, then strange to her, un. wound is healed .- Treaties on the Horse. daunted, and her history and her unpretending merit opened all hearts to her. This occurred about four years ago. Since that period the Court of Tusenny, which has never been a very unrelenting one, has given her permission to returu home again.

No one who sees her would doubt an instant of the most noble and hunorable persons in Europe been told that the Queen of France, one of the the very affectionate and cerdial manner in which the ladies who take the lead in society in this city have received her, the unwearied pains taken by them to assure her of a volcome taken by them to assure her of a volcome to taken by them to assure her of a welcome, to minister to her comforts and enjayments, is a sufficient proof both of their confidence and dis-

comment. At any rate, I shall venture a few words.

her appearance and acportment. She is about five facts x inches high, and inclining to be stone, but carrying herself with so much case and grace that every portion of her person seems to be in perfect harmony with the rest. She is about twenty six years old, and when her fine inteller. tual features are lighted up, and those dark expressive eyes (the windows of her soul) are beaming abroad from beneath her ebon hair, crowned hy a gold Tusean Beretto, and her rich embrown ed skin placed in contrast with her black velvet robe, most exquisitely adjusted to her person, she stands not in need of a very rare dignity of manner, bleended with much affability and cheerfulness, to make her one of the most a:tractive persons I ever saw. Her conversation reveals a cultivated mind, familiar with the history of her country, and her portfulio of Etruscan and Grecian Vnses, drawn by herself, surpassed every effort of the kind I had seen. But the historic interest with which this lady is invested, throws an indiscribable charm around her. You feel all the time as if you were in company with a living personification of America. Indeed, who could have expected to see exactly such a person, and under such circumstances, in a country which derives its name from

POLL-EVIL.

her ancestor?

From the horse rubbing and sometimes strike ing his poll against the lower edge of the manger, or hanging back in the stall and bruising the part with the halter, or from frequent and painful stretching of the ligaments and muscles, by unnecessary tight reigning, and occasionally we tear from a violent blow on the poll, care. lessly or wantonly inflicted, inflamation comes on, and a swelling appears, hot, tender and minful. We have just stated, that the ligament of the neck passes over the atlas or first bone, without being attached to it, and the seat of inflamation is between the ligament and the bone beneath; and being thus deeply situated, it is serious in its nature and difficult of treatment.

The first thing to be attempted is to abate the uflamation by bleeding, physic, and the application of cold lotions to the part. By these means the tumor will sometimes he dispersed. This system, however, must not be pursued too far, If the swelling increases, and the heat and tenderness likewise increase, matter will form in the tumor; and then our object will be to hasten its formation by warm fomentations, poullices, or by stimulating embrocation. As soon as matter is formed, which may be known by the softness fied in the Lighest degree by her appearance of the lumor, and before it has time to spread Retrospections are lot to at attend d with pain what I have gathered of her bistory, and a very touching one it is, replete with unusual interest, and contrived that all the matter will run out, early lead to be one of tailing a specially to Americans. Her name is Antair, and continue afterwards to run out as it is formca Vestucer, a daughter of the illustrious house ed, and not collected at the bottom of the ulcor, of ly increment necessary to the perfect of Vestucer, and that of Vestucer, in Tu ceny. Nor has irrusting and corroding it. This can be effected this name been indifferently given to her. She by a seton alone. The needle should enter at the top of the tumor, penetrate through its bottom, and be brought out at the side of the neek. Aperigo Verpucci, after whem this country has tom, and be brought out at the side of the neck, and zer lin all that apportains to every branch of his usiness; and respectfully invites a particular attention of the very Brilliant sections to be drawn in FEBRU when the name of this renowned discoverer was interested to so much distinction, the children of this warm water, to keep the part clean, and to obvious determined to be some of the CAPATALS. acter, her intellectual endowments, and a degree even the scalding mixture of the farrier may be of personal beauty and grace that has given her called into requisition. This, however, will be celebrity such as few of the noblest Tusean incllectual, except the pus or matter is enabled, by the use of setons, periocily to run out of the And now as to the immediate motive which wound and the applications of these setons will brought hor, young, beautiful, and nlone, to this require the skill and anatomical knowledge of country. She makes no secret of this, and the the veterinary surgeon. In very desperate cases account she gives is corroborated from the high- the wound may not be fairly exposed to the acest sources. An enthusiast, and connecting from tion of our caustic applications, without the dithe earliest moment the love of liberty with her own cherished name, she had the mistortune to have described the head as being almost entirely give offence to the sovereign authority of her na. supported. This however may be done with pertive country. Neither her sex, nor her youth, feet safety, for although the ligament is carried. could prevail to except her from the austere judg on to the occipital bone, and some strength is ments which, at that time, fell upon political of, gained by this prolongation of it, the main stress fenders, and she was banished. Turned upon is on the second bone; and the head will continue the wide world alone, and with the most limited to be supported, although the ligament should be means, barely sufficient for her honest wants, divided between the second hone and the head. this rigor, instead of prostrating her, roused en- The divided ligaments will soon unite again and ergies within her she had been unconscious of. its farmer usefulness will be restored when the

> A SCENE IN COURT .- I call upon you,' sai,' the counsellor, 'to state distinctly upon what authority are you prepared to swear to the incre's nge?' Upon what authority?' said the other interrogatively. 'You are to reply, and not reher unquestionable respectability, but this is put beyond all cavil by the testimony which some of the most well and her to the most well and her time to turn it in his mind," 'Nothing can be have given of her character and conduct, and of more simple, sir, than the question put, and I the regard she has inspired them with. I have again repeat it. I pon what authority do y to been fold that the Outcome of France, one of the sweet to the animal's age? "The best authority thost virtuous and discriminating personages of ty, responded the witness gruffly. Then why our times, has written letters in her favor; and indeed, it is said that she is addressed to the impediate protection of his excellency M. Pontuis. mediate protection of his excellency M. Pontois, the present French Minister in this country. But had it myself from the marcs own mouth.' A simultaneous burst of 'anght r rang throughou the court. The judge on the bench could with

> ROBINSON AGAIN. - The Philadelphia Saturday Courier says that a contion in of that city has Long ht to stop here; and not attempt a descrip- received a latter train for swille, which states tion of her person, in which I shall certainly fail that the individual keller in the blocky affray in I that city, water the as an annume of Gales, was I met her first at a select dit ner party, at New Richar! P. Le'in any the muid our ! Helen York, and I confess I was fascinated both with Jewett.

Our limits do not permit the publication genenally, of the speeches delivered in Congress, and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirtybut many of our readers having expressed a wish seven, shall also be paid at the Treasury half to see that of Cal. Benton, we have, to the exclusion of much interesting matter, made room for as the respective Legislatures of the said

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON, OF MISSOURI,

tacks upon General Jackson.

Mr BENTON roso, in consequence of the endless attacks made upon an eminent citizen, now retired from public life, and socking repose under his own vine, and by the side of his own fire, but for whom, it would seem, there was to be no peace on this side of the grave. and without having reached his hand. It was Ho ulluded to the late President of the United the copy of the one which he had retained, and States, General Jackson, and to the repeated instances in which his name had been dragged into this debate, and tyranny and mischief attrib. there was a majority of two thirds for it in each uted to him for his conduct in relation to the act for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. That conduct had been denounced as tyranical and unconstitutional, and to it had been attributed all the late moneyed embarrassments of the country. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr CEAY,] is the author of these denunciations, and also the nuthor of the bills, for there were two of them, the loss of which he so much deplores, and for the want of which he has and progenitor, the five years' land revenue disseen so much evil arise. I, said Mr B, was the cotemporary of these bills. I knew their char acter and their fate; I saw their birth and their to crush the great deposite banks. death, and great and numerous as nre the acts which stamp the character of the hero-statesman on General Jackson, there are none that exalt which two sections have just been read, and for him more than his conduct in rolation to these the loss of which General Jackson has been so very bills. It was wise, patriotic, constitutional incontinently denounced on this floor, and for the and heroic conduct. He had the wisdom to see want of which so many evils have heen asserted the pernicious nature of these bills; he had the to have arisen. I join issue upon these asserconstitutional right to arrest them; and he had tions. I denounce this bill now, as I did when the heroism to exercise that right. The bills at was on its passage, as a bill that would have were of the most seductive character; they were bankrupted the deposite banks, and bankrupted calculated to seduce all unreflecting minds; for the Treasury, and laid the Government under the they proposed a distribution, among the people, inccessity of reviving the tariff, or borrowing of near sixty or seventy millions of dollars. | money to defray its ordinary daily and current The distribution would have left the Trensury harc-would have bankrupted the deposite banks when the bill was on its passage in May, 1836; -might have debauched the states-would have and I expressed myself with such earnestness compelled a resort to loans or a new tariff-and with respect to the danger to the banks and the would have set the fatal example of lavishing Treasury, that a member of the Senate and n the public money, and the public property, upon the people on the eve of the Presidential elections. The first bill passed the two Houses in 1832, just in consequence, the speech was but partially and before the Presidential election, and so near the imperfectly reported. The bill died in the llouse end of the session of Congress that the President of Representatives; it never became a law; I was had but a few hours, instead of the ten days which satisfied, and should never have troubled the the constitution allowed him, to examine its pro- Senate and the country with a revival of the subvisions, to make up his mind upon it, and to re- ject, had it not been now revived by the author turn it to the Schale with his objections in writ- of the bill, for the purpose of attributing to it a ing, if disapproved by him. It was retnined by him vast merit, and for the purpose of reiterating the ten days, as ho had a clear constitutional right upon General Jackson an old-repeated denuncito do; Congress did not think proper to prolong ation. The defunct bill is resuscitated by its its session to cover those ten days, as it might author-resuscitated to claim our sympathics as a have done; for it was the session whose duration measure of beneficence to the country, and to exwas not limited by the Constitution; and the two houses having adjourned, he retained the bill the destroyer of so fine a measure. Revived, the flouse in which it originated with his objectiver, and for these purposes, it becomes a legititions to it. This was the regular course pre- mate subject for partiamentary animadversion scribed by the Constitution, and, thanks to the and I mean to advert upon it freely, closely, and spirit and intelligence of the people, it was the truly, that the country may not only see what it course sanctioned and approved by them. In is they are called upon to regret, and to censure stead of heing excited against the patriot Presi | General Jackson for destroying, but also to endent by an affected outery against "pocketing able all men who are of "sound mind and memagainst General Jackson by those means, and I now address myself to the candor and intelduct, and tostified their approbation in the dis- of their minds, on the ease which will be pretinguished honor of his second election. This sented. The bill in its third section, provides was the fate of the first bill It was to have ta- first for the distribution of the money which had ken the whole proceeds of the sale of the public been received from the sales of the public lands lands for five years—the years 1833,-'34,-'35,- for the three preceeding years, and which mo-36,-37-and divided them among the States; ney had already, in great part, been expended leaving the Treasury entirely dependent upon by the Government. It ordered the amounts rethe custom house duties for its support, which ceived from the lands in the years 1833-131, and many then saw, and experience has since proved 35, to be divided out; the division to commence would be wholly inadequate, without a resort to on the first day of July next ensuing, and to be

the United States, one-fourth part on the first day of July eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and onefourth part at the end of each ninety days thereafter, until the whole is paid; and those which shall be received for the years eighteen hundred each of those years, to such person or persons States shall authorize and direct to receive the

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the thirtyfirst day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, unless the United States In Senate, Friday, January 4, 1839-On the shall become involved in wnr with any foreign graduation bill, and in reply to Mr CLAY's at- power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, this act shall cease, and be no longer in force."

These are the sections of the act of 1836the act which sunk before the firm resolve of President Jackson—sunk bofore his resolve! for it died under his known opinion in respect to it, which he had returned with his objections. It was known to be uscless to send it to him unless House. Such a majority could not be conciliated; and the bitl, after becoming an act of the Senate, died out in the House of Representatives, and was succeeded by another not in the Senate to accomplish a part of its purpose; namely, the bill to distribute, under the name of a deposite, thirty-six millions of public moneys among the States. This lutter became a law, it was only about one-half the magnitude of its predecessor tribution bill. It was only half the magnitude of that bill; but the one-half of it, even was enough

I was one of a few who opposed all three of these bills; and especially I opposed the one from expenses. These were my declarations then, friend now present, suggested that they would alarm the country if published as delivered; and, cite our resentment against General Jackson, as

whole amount which would have been required that they were not mistaken in their estimate of, under the victorious arms, and still more victori- suits of its industry. I have spoken to a single "She. 3. And be it further enacted, That the for distribution between the first of July, 1836. that candor, that intelligence, and that patriotism, ous policy, of ONE MAN—what is its influence point, and have not exhausted that one, for to this to retail sums of money received in the Treasury as the net proceeds of the sales of the public same cotton region we are indebted for the hungest ready to be seduced and debauened with the every part of this extended Confederacy? To and the sales of gold and silver which has suslands for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-for, and the service of the government in the spoils and pillage of their own country.

Sir, said Mr B. I pursue this bill of May 1836, self a map of this Union, and then contemplate late shock, and which hereafter are to render the

-	2,2,3,2,0	
\$23,582,882	5,720,770 5,720,770 5,720,770 5,720,770 mone. none.	Quarterly dis- tribution.
\$31,653,386	12,488,588 none. 12,488,588 none. 3,388,118 none. 3,388,118	Half yearly distribution.
\$54,336,272	17,209,758 5,720,770 17,209,758 5,720,770 3,388,118 none. 3,388,118	Total distribu-
\$62,250,000	7,750,000 7,750,000 7,750,000 9,750,000 9,750,000 9,750,000 9,750,000	Quarterly dis- Half yearly Total distribu-Service of the tribution. Government.
\$23,582,882 \$31,653,386 \$54,336,272 \$62,250,000 \$109,457,292	24,259,758 12,470,770 24,259,758 12,470,770 13,138,118 9,750,000 13,138,118	Grand Total.

This table exhibits the detail and the gross

from the Treasury in eighteen innaths, if the

land bill of 1836 had passed, with the detail and the gross also of what was actually required for the service of the Government for the same time. They amount, in round numbers to \$55,000.000 for distribution, and \$55,000,000 for the support of Government; in all \$110,000,. 000! Now, sir, how was the Treasury to stand this enormous call? It could not have stood it all! It could not have stood the first poll-the first seventeen and a quarter millions for distribution, and seven and three quarters for the public service, which would have been required on the first day of July, 1836. It would have those epithets will apply; but here is an act of failed at that payment; and so I declared, and in the Opposition itself, which places the leaders in my opinion, demonstrated at that time; and so n position to choose between a confession of abhe event proved, when the deposite act passed, and substituted a smaller and later distribution. of a deliberate design to bankrupt the Treasury This deposite act passed in June of 1836; it and the banks. began to take effect in January, 1837; it proposed to divide out but thirty-six millions of dollars, was not ignorant, was not reckless, was not inand that by nine millions at a time, and to comland bill proposed; and yet what was the result? that administration was created and has been sus-The result was the stoppinge of the principal de tained. To attack that administration, approved effect! The deposite banks made the first dis- his successor, is to attack the capacity of the peothat the committee of the New York banks, Magistrate. where the stoppage began, in enumerating the DEPOSITE OR DISTRIBUTION acl of June, 1836! Thus experience proved that the deposite es having adjourned, he returned it to resuscitated, dug up from its grave in this man-libanks could not stand a distribution of thirty-six millions commencing six months later than the proposed land hill distribution, and made in quarterly instalments of only nine millions at a time. How then could they have stood a distribution of to us all, and by me repeated a thousand improved the condition, bettered the circumstantimes that what was called a surplus of forty ces, advanced the fortune, and personally benefitmillions in the Treasury, was a mere DELU- ted every industrious inhabitant which the country SION; that the money, in point of faet, was contains. I have endeavored to do this; and I ap-NOT in the deposito banks; that it had been peal to the present unparalleled, unrivalled, unpresecond bill; and this character is too important quarterly, process. The first payment was to be be irresistibly popular, now known to be heartily ritorial extent our cotton growing region has been and diversified by enterprise. It was the last year self, and know of their own knowledge what it 1837, being the same day on which the third (and before which they were willing to have allies of those Indians—their Federal allies—I manufacturing industry; I say manufacturing was that fell, for fall it did, before the stern re- quarterly payment become due; the third half been prostrated if such had been the penalty of whose struggle it was to retain them in the South- for the proceeds of her commerce and agriculture solve of General Jackson; and the loss of which payment was to be made on the first of Joly, adherence to their principles;) this is the measure ern States to diminish their pelitical importance, are not included—and this grand result will foris now deplored us a national calamity. The 1837; and the fourth on the first of January, which like the consular distributions of gruin, and to cripple their advance. What was the value everstand as a proof of the prosperity of the counpeople must see it and here it is in the book of 1838. Now what is the amount which this second and money, and public lands, among the voters of our cotton export before these great operations try under the sagacious policy of that illustrious the bills of the Schate, which I have this mo- branch of the distribution clause would have di- in the degenerate days of the Roman Republic, of General Jackson began? It was fourteen mil- statesman. ment sent a messenger to bring me from the of- verted from the Treasury, and in what time? was expected to purchase the suffarges of all the lions of dollars. What is it now? It is eighty Sir, it was no part of my intention to make a fice of the Secretary. It is entitled "An act to Sir, the amount would have been \$31,653,380, people! General Jackson and his friends, myself millions. And what is its capacity of augmentation one of them, did what they believed was right, in the states, for a limited time, the aud the time would have been eighteen months. proceeds of the sales of the public lands," &c.; Such would have been the amount payable in resisting this measure, without regard to conse- limited by the wants of Europe, Asia, Africa, and painting, and the living voices of endless generaand the signature of the that short time, for the sales of the lands in 1836 quences personal to themselves. They resisted the two Americas; for, to all these countries, even tions will do him that service. I make no general Senate, Walter Lowrie. Esqr. attests that it pass | were \$24,877,179, and for 1837 they were the colossal distribution of fifty-five millions of to the Ganges and the Black Sea, to the Cape of cology. I have spoken to a single point, to show ed this body on the 12th day of May, 1836. 1 \$6,776,236, and this in addition to the sum re- money. They threw themselves upon the in- Good Hope, and to Tierra del Fuego do our Ame- frem one example, the beneficent nature of his read from the third and fourth sections, which quired for the service of the Government in 1837, telligence, the patriotism, and the candor of their rican cottons now go. And what is the influence policy, and the universality of its happy influence show the parts which are material to the present which was thirty-nine millions of dollars. The fellow countrymen; and the event has proved of this vast production, so amazingly angmented upon all parts of our country, and upon all the pur-

FOREIGN FOWER could have accested the dis- Let him look at our shipping interest from the tribution of the \$55,000,000, and given the Chesapeake to Passamaquaddy bay, all find-Treasury a right to retain the \$24,877,179 re- ing its greatest and nichest employment in cartive disbursements from the Treasury of the bein? The \$25,000,000 (nearly) of '36 would of 37 would have gone to them also! and thos, shut up-with Congress called together to provide the ways and means of keeping the govern ment in motion-with the dotics from customs sinking down to nothing-merchant's duty bonds pnstponed-balances from banks delayed for of the amounts which would have been taken many months; with all this we should have been \$7,000,000 in specie was the sheet anchor of the government in that disastrous year, and the only thing which saved it from the degradation and ruin of using depreciated paper money and shinplasters!

> Mr President, we hear much of the incapacity the ignorance, the incompetency and the recklessness of the Jackson administration; we hear much of all this from the Opposition, without their being able to specify a measure to which solute incapacity to manage the public affairs, or

No, Mr. President, the Jackson administration competent; and to lurr such epithets at that admence the distribution six months later than the ministration, is to hurl them at the people, by whom pesite banks, and all the rost of the banks within as it was in the triumphant second election of ive months, after the distribution began to take General Jackson, and in the triumphant election of ribution in January; they nearly sunk under the ple for self-government! It is to attack the elecsecond instalment in April; they were unable tive principle of our Constitution, and to say that to meet the third one in July, and closed their that principle ought to be abolished, and an he-

doors in May; and while several causes contributed reditary ruler given as a guardian to those who ted to the result, yet it must never be forgotten were so incompetent to choose their own Chief four principal eauses for that event, placed at Jackson has rendered to his country—great in the ministration was a continued series of patriotic exeighteen hundred and thirty five, shall be paid show the amount and distribution of these enormous calls for money.

show the amount and distribution of these enormous calls for money.

every species of industry which is carried on upon people independent of the rise and fall of banks, the vast diversified domain which it represents.— and safe from the shocks and explosions of the

ceived from the public lands in 1833, and the rying our cott n ubroad, and bringing back the \$6,776,236 received from them in 1837. By productions of so many nations received in exthe terms of the act, the distribution was to go change for it. Let him see our most opulent meron without regard to mny thing, but a foreign chants, throughout the whele extent of our coast, war, and the \$32,000,000 received from the land from New Orleans to New York, all bottoming in 33 and 37 were to belong to the States, and their largest operations upon the cotton of the to be paid to them, without the least regard to the South. Look to the manufacturing industry of the condition of the public Treasury. It was a spe- whole Northeast, of which Massachusetts may be cific appropriation of the proceeds of the lands, taken as an example, and as the highest pattern; and as such would have been paid over to the manufactures of leather, cotton, wool, iron, brass, States on the days named in the act. The tin, wood, glass, stone, &c. the grand aggregate of "shutting up" of the Treasury would have made which, in all the Northeast, may be judged of from no difference; the stoppage of the banks would the annual product of near ninety millions of dolhave made no difference; there was no foreign lars for Massachusetts alone; and a goodly proporwar—the appropriation was specific and absolute, tion of the whole of which finds its market in the -and the delivery of the money to the States same cotton growing region. Crossing the Allewould have been compulsory & jucyitable. What, ghany mountains, and descending upon the Westhen? Why, that notwithstanding the retroacs tern waters, see twelve millions of manufactured' articles, the product of the industry of three or fore received revenues from the lands of 1833, four miles square at the confluence of the Allegha-'34, and '35—notwithstanding the attempt to dis- ny and Monongahala; see these twelve millions anburse these old expended revenues might have mully going off from Pittsburgh, and the largest bankrupted the deposite banks-yet the earrent part going to the cotton planters of the South; receipts from the lands for '36 and '37 would while many other towns and villages of the West, have been turned over to the States as they came on a smaller scale, emulate the meritorious example of "the Birmingham of the West." Then see have gone to the States; the \$7,000,000 (nearly) the agricultural States of the Great Volley. See Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, with with the banks all stopped-with the Treasury their vast productions and grain, and their innumerable herds and flocks, all finding their richest market in the same region. Turning to the Middle States, where the value of labor, for a longtime, has been so much reduced, we see that value in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee has found a vast augmentation from the culpaying out to the States the \$7,000,000 of hard tivntion of cotton. So that, in every part of this money received from the lands in 1837, and which extended Confederacy, and over every species of creative industry, the augmented cultivation of cotton, the fruit of General Jackson's military achievements and civil policy, has extended its benefits, and shed its benign influences. The North, the East, the West, and the Middle States-the cities and the country-agriculture, manufactures, and commerce-all, all find employment for their industry, and rich rewards for their skill and labor in that perennial fountain of national wealth-the cotton growing region of the South-which, while it showers gold upon all others, is itself largely deprived of its own advantages by illusive systems of political economy—a system which leads it to purchase every thing by the paper money standard of the United States, while it sells the only article it produces by the hard money standard of Europe! Every part of this Union feels the beneficent effects of the cotton crops; and no part feels it more than the agricultural region of Kentucky; and the manufacturing districts of Massachusetts. I have lately travelled in Kentucky, and speak from the knowledge of my own senses. I have lately received an authentic return of the annual manufactures of Massachusetts, and speak upon unimpeachable authority. Kentucky and Massachusetts are the two States of this Union which have profited most by the military victories and the civil administration of General Jnckson; they are the two States of this Union which owe most to his arms and to his policy; they are the two States of his Union which should be bound to him by the strongest ties of gratitude and affection. The No, sir! Great are the services which General agriculturalist of Kentucky is now on the high the head of those causes, the operation of the field—still greater in the cabinet. His civil adamperishable basis. His cattle, his mules, his horses, his hemp, all wanted in the South, comertions, the emanation no less of a heroic soul, mand the highest price, fill his coffers with vast than of a sagacious head, and a patriot heart .- | sums of money, and reflect upon his lands an un-None but a hero could have acted the part, in ci- precedented value. It is no lenger the illusions of vil affairs, which he did. Above all men who have the high tariff-it is no longer the illusions of the lived in our eventful times, a single individual, "golden fleece," two thousand dollars for a sheep, perhaps, alone excepted, he will be stamped the intrinsically worth twenty shillings, and now sunk fifty-five millions commencing six months earlier. hero-statesman of the age. I have heretofore enand the first instalment amounting to seventeen deavored to do some justice to his various, trans- of these ephemeral illusions which tickled and hedent by an affected outery against "pocketing bills," and by a per capita calculation of the money each voter had lost, so ostentationsly parameters of such a bill before their eyes—instead of heing eyested deal before their eyes—instead of heing eyested of the friends and supporters of such a bill.

able all men who are of "sound mind and members and a quarter millions? The thing was impossible; it could not be done; and that was so evident to do some justice to his various, transfer and a quarter millions? The thing was impossible; it could not be done; and that was so evident to do some justice to his various, transfer and a quarter millions? The thing was impossible; it could not be done; and that was so evident to do some justice to his various, transfer and a quarter millions? The thing was impossible; it could not be done; and that was so evident to me that I proclaimed it, and reiterated and successful ameliorations at home, and negotiant. my opinion on this floor in language too strong, tions abroad. I have endeavored to present him as upon which his prosperity reposes. Let him cultiin the judgment of some of my friends, to be al- posterity will view him, covered, illustrated, irradi- vate the cotton grower, and cherish free trade made to cast their votes against him, the high ligence of all parties, in this chamber and out of lowed to go to the country, and what was that abroad, and never again fall into the illusions of minded people of our America approved his cenit, and invoke their attention, and the decission opinion bottomed upon? Upon the fact known the glory of usefulness—with the glory of usefulness. he see his crops rotting on his hands, his property sinking to no price, his currency depreciated onehalf, and piles of property laws, tender laws, relief laws, and stay laws, interposed between the hapless debtor and the merciless creditor. So much LENT out; that Congress had sanctioned and cedented, unexampled, universal, pervading, and for Kentucky; and equal with hers, and resting, in instigated the LENDING, by requiring interest exulting prosperity of the country for the truth and fidelity of the pictures which I have endea
Massachusetts. The cotton grower of the South in the hanks it was in the hands of merchants, vored to draw. It is not my intention to repeat, on takes a part of all that she has to spare. From traders, dealers, manufacturers, mechanics, spec- the present occasion, what I have heretofore deli- "brushes, brooms, and baskets, and buttons, of all a new tariff, loans, or Preasury notes, to defray uccomplished in four instalments, at ninety days ulators, and others; that the banks had USED it vered on this subject: but there is one point which, kinds," up to her eighteen millions of dollars worth apart. This was one clause of the bill, and tho with the (knowledge of Congress, and with the though heretofore mentioned, has never been pre- of manufactures in shoes boots, and leather-her The second bill was a duplicate of the first, but amount on which it would have operated was implied contract and fair understanding of having sented with the fulness, individuality, and devel-sever teen millions of manufactures of cottonfour years its jouior in point of time: it did not \$23,582,882; that is to say, the sum of \$3,967, come on until the approach of the Presidential 682 for 1833; the sum of \$4,857,600 for 1834; of the public service; and, that to call for all service and a half of fish and oil—her two milelection in 1836, but was made to cover the same and the sum of 14,751,460 for 1835. This would this money in masses, and almost without notice influence upon the wealth and industry of every lions of ready made clothing, stocks, and suspennumber of years, and the same identical years, have made the sum of nearly six millions, in (for the first payment would have begun as soon portion of this extended Union, and the part ders—her two millions and a half of nails, brade, which were covered by the first one. To do this round numbers, payable out of the Treasury at as the bill could have been passed) was to COM- which General Jackson has acted in bringing that and tacks—her million and a half of soap and canit was necessary to make this second bill retroact intervals of ninety days; to wit, on the first days PEL THE LARGE DEPOSITE BANKS TO production to what it must dies—her million and a half of paper—her million and a half of paper million and a half of paper million and a half of paper - make it reach back, and exact from the Treasof July, October, January and April. The whole
ury as much money as the first bill would have

sum of twenty-three initions and a half would

wenty-three initions and a half would

MEN'T THEMSELVES, OR DESTROYING

where the victorious arms of General gar—her two millions of straw bonnets and palm taken out of it up to that time, and then for as have been payable in the short space of about THEIR DEBTORS. All this was so plain to Jackson acquired for us the vast region of the leaf hats-and many other articles "too ted ious to many more years as would complete the original nine months, and that in addition to thirty one me that it was a mazing, incomprehensible, and South west? It was a part of South enumerate," but amounting, in conjunction with five. In fact, it was the same bill, in every par-millions which would be required for the service almost incredible that any person could avoid Carolina, a part of Georgia, some slips in North those enumerated to EIGHTY-SIX millions of ticular, with the superaddition of the signal ag-gravation of being retroactive, and getting hold much for one branch of the distribution clause.

Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. What is it now? It is all Florida, all Georgia, all to the cotton grower, and doubtless gets a better of three years' revenue from the lands for a grand The second branch of it ordered the proceeds of is the measure, the patriotic resistance of which Alabama, all Mississippi, all Louisiana, all Arkan-part of the crop than the grower himself receives; distribution on the eve of the approaching Pres- the land sales for the years 1856 and 1837 to be by General Jackson, is denounced as nn act of sas, South Carolina, a part of North Carolina, a part of idential election. This was the character of the also divided out, but by a half yearly, instead of a light third of Tennessee, and a slip in Missouri. In ter- of industry, conducted skill, guarded by economy, and to necessary to be understood by the people inade on the first of July ensuing, being the same condemned by every considerate man! This is increased more than ten fold by the victorious arms of President Jackson's administration—the year tor their knowledge of it to rest upon description day on which the quarterly payments began; the the measure before which free as upon description of Gen. Jackson over the Southern Indians, and ending the 31st day of March, 1837—which pre-They must see it! They must see the thing it second was to be made on the first of January, all its opponents were expected to be prostrated; by his still more victorious policy over the political sented this magnificent result of Massaehusetts

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEGEBREES.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1839.

"Daummond" is left our for want of room.

calculated to make converts to his cause.

To Henry Clay, jr. Legr., one of our Represento our Representative for his attention.

Rail Road Bank Bill was reported to the Senate on | conducted. Tuesday, by the Committee on Internal Improvements. A very animated debate occurred, upon a motion made by Mr. Watkins, to refer the Bill to I deem the following to be of preminent importhe Committee on Courts of Justice, of which Mr. tand Guthrie is chairman. Mr. Billinger, the chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, moved to refer it to a Committee of the Whole, for the may be appropriated by law, to carry on the public next day. The debate lasted for about two hours services; and to be applied precisely as the law may and elicited the views of nearly all the Senators- direct, and drawn from the treasury agreeably to The motion to refer the Bill to a Committee of the the long established forms of that department Whole for the next day, prevailed by a vote of 21

Several Senators voted in favor of the Bill's being ing their own votes, when they possess the right of its people, or who believes in the superiority of a committed to a Committee of the Whole, who a- voting. vowed their intention to vote against the Bill upon should limit his rejection of bills to, 1st, such as nation which has attracted so much of its attenits final passage. By our next, it is likely the fate are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2d. Such as tien, which it has so much admired for its gigantic

charged upon the suicidal contse of the friends of may in his opinion require more mature delibera-Louisville.

Great exertion are now making by Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, to complete a rail road his office to be used for purposes of purely party legiance to their lawful sovereigns, and to befrom Memphis to Charleston. Should this measure | character. succeed, of which we have but little doubt, Louissucceed, of which we have but little doubt, Louisville may have cause to regret her opposition to

the real form Charlest and the removals from office, of those who depriving the Executive, the couse of such removal shall be stathe real form Charlest and the removal shall be sta
Trimary Classes. The discipline of the School will be the road from Charleston, through Lexington to ted, and, if he request it, to the Senate, at the time To effect this, nothing in my opinion is necessary that City.

Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, suggests the construction of a rail road from Pittsburg through

Object Indians and Hilling to St. Louis Missouri

And last, but not least, in importance—
VII. That he should not suffer the Executive addition of limiting the service of the President A. T. Semplan, at his Book Store. A few scholars can be particularly of what be bearded in the family of the Principals.

Object Indians and Hilling to St. Louis Missouri

Object Indians and Hilling to St. Louis Miss Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis, Missouri. source of legislation; but leave the whole business' I conceive these principies to have been, is given When this work is completed, what a vast amount of making the laws for the Union to be done by above. And I think no one can don't, that, if of travel and transportation, which now necessari- the department to which the constitution has ex- faithfully carried out, they would be efficient in 'iy passes Louisville, will be cut off from her. These clusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfect shape where and when only the opinions of and confining the connection between it and the considerations, we should think ought to make the Executive may be heard. A community of Executive, to that all ne which is warranted by Louisville the most steadfast friend to our road.

Commissioners to the Ohio Legislature, have ad- greatly to the advantage of a President desirous of cure a controlling influence over the Legislative dressed that body through the Governor, and have extending his power. Such a construction of the body, viz: to perpetu to his power, by passing

Senator from Pennsylvania, in the place of the borrowed from that of England, restricting the ori-Hon. Mr. McKean, receiving 68 votes on the first gination of revenue bills to the immediate repredusposition of the person elected by the combined

It is stated, in some exchange paper, which we have mislaid, that Mathias, the Prophet, narrowly ing system, I think that such an application would leave the Government as prosperous and escaped being lynched in some town in Missouri. have manifested, not only great subserviency upon pure in its administration, as when it passed from He was, however, shorn of his beard and marched the part of that body, but an unpardonable igno- the hands of the great "Apostle of Democracy, out, with orders never to return.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 28. GREAT STORM AND FRESHET: THE RAIL ROAD AND FLOATING BRIDGES AT GRAY'S FERRY SWEPT AWAY:-EXTENSIVE DES-TRUCTION OF PROPERTY!

The most extensive and destructive storm known in this vicinity for forty years, commenced on Friday evening last, at about 9 o'clock, with a violent westerly wind and a deluge of rain, which continued with unmitigated violence until near 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when a strong wind from the northwest sud-denly sprang up, the rain ceased, and the atmosphere, under the influence of the northwester, assumed a feeling of frigidity which soon lowered the thermometer

some dozen degrees nearer to zero.

In consequence of the storm, the rail road being covered with water, the locomotive train, with the S ern mail due Saturday evening, was compelled to re-

and it is suggested to benevolent citizons to take some measures to afford it to them. This is a hard season of the year to be left without house, home, and effects.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Jan. 28. The destruction of property has been so great that it is impossible to domore at present than to make a general notice of the appearance of the scene of rain. No calamity of a similar extent probably ever occurred before in Philadelphia. Various rumors are in circulation as to the loss of lives, which we trust are unfounded, although there is a probability that men may have perished in the course of the night attempting to re their boats. But nothing definite is known in relation James I, that the demand of the sovereign upon pose than that for which it was given, or retained

front of the city.
P. S. We have since learned that when the freshet was at the hignest, it stood seventeen feet some inches above low water mark. The eastern pier of the Rail-road bridge at Gray's Ferry is completely demolished. The destruction is supposed to have been caused by the lodging in the piers of the fragments of the floating bridge, which for a time formed a complete dam, and at length burst with irresistible fury, carrying all before it. Dam, the whirlpool below shooting immense pieces of timber high into the air, as if an army of giants were

amusing themselves with javelins,

THE HON, HARMAR DENNY.

NORTH BEND, 2d Dec. 1839. D' AR Sir: - As it is probable that you have by his time returned to Pittsburgh, I do myself the oper to seknowledge the receipt of your letter rom Philadelphia, containing the proceedings of the National Democratic Anti Masonic Convention, which lately convened in that city. With feelings of the deepest gratitude, I read the resolution manimonsly adopted, nominating me as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. This is the second time that I have received from that patriotic party, of which you yourself are a distinguished member, the highest evidence of confidence that can be given to a citizen of our Republic. I would attempt to describe my sense The letter of Gen. HARRISON will be found in of the obligation I owe them, if I were not conthis paper. If his friends are pleased with it, we winced that any language which I could command ever, the wishes of the Convention should be realized, and if success should attend their efforts, I shall have it in my power to manifest my gratitude To Henry Clay, jr. Leqr., one of our Representatives, we are indebted for the eloquent speech of Mr Memminger, delivered to the Kentucky Legislature. It is not probable that our limits will per- utmest efforts to carry out the principles set forth mit our giving this splendid array of argument and in their resolutions, by arresting the progress of eloquenco, to our readers, yet we return our thanks People and tending to the subversion of their lithe measures "destructive to the prosperity of the berties," and substituting for them, those sound democratic republican doctrines upon which the Our only intelligence from Frankfort is, that the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison were

Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive, sincerely desirons to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity,

I. To confine his services to a single term.

II. To disclaim all right of control over the public treasure, with the exception of such part of it as made

III. That he should never attempt to influence the election, either by the people or the State Legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his sary ? And where is the American citizen, who This must not be taken, however, as a test vote. control to take any other part in them, than by giv-

IV. That in the exercise of the veto power, he of this great measure will have been determined. tend to encroach on the rights of the States, or of strength, its undamated courage, its high attain-Should the bill be defeated its loss will be individuals. 3d. Such as involving deep interests, ments in literature and arts, and the external certained at the succeeding elections.

that the nomination of a successer is made. And last, but not least, in importancerance of the chief danger to be apprehended from to the Father of our Constitution. cutive and the bank. Would an ambitious incum- ident, elected by the opposition to the present bent of the Executive chair neglect so favorable an admin strition. (and which are, as I believe, of turn to Wilmington, and only arrived last ovening, at half past five o'clock, by horse power. The Southern mail then due has not yet arrived.

On the Schuylkill, the damage is immense. At Manayunk much property has been destroyed, and a number of poor families have lost their little all, swept away ber of poor families have lost their little all, swept away with their dwallings have the flood. They peak relief was its inviolable prerogative also to originate all | The question may perhaps be asked of me,

laid by the sovereign itself. things which might be done, and others which ces in which I am now placed. should not be done, by a President coming into power by the support of those of the people who are opposed to the principles upon which the present administration is conducted, you will see that The freshet seemed to come down the Schnylkill all at I have omitted one, which is decined by many of once like an enormous wave, roaring and boiling as it as much importance as any other. I allude to the rushed apparently about ten feet high over Fairmeunt appointment of members of Congress to file by all lage of Frederia, in the western part of the

the purity of character, which was manifested by through it, and after turning several miles disthose who possessed the confidence of the people hearges itself into the lake below; near the month at that period. It is, however, an opinion very gen-liss a next small hard or with a light home. While crally entertained by the opposition party, the tremeving an o'd mil, which stood part'y over country would have escaped much of the evil un- this stream, in Fre Ionia, thece years since, some der which it has suffered for some years past, if the bulles were observed to break frequently from TATUABLE CITY PROPERTY. Constitution had contained a provision of that the water, and en trial were found to be inflamkind. Having had no opportunity of personal ob- able. servation on the conduct of the administration for the last ten years, I am unable to decide upon the and a half in diameter being bored through the which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed truth or error of this opinion. And I should be ve- rock, a soft frei I lime stone, the gas left its natuty willing that the known subserviency of the Le- ral channel and ascended through this. A gasgislature to the Executive, in several memorable in- quarter was e instructed, with a small house for amine for themselves, stances, should be accounted for in a way seme-lits protection, and pipes being laid, the gas is The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will what less injurious to the character of our country conveyed through the whole village. One hunand Republicanism itself, than by the admission dred lights are fed from it, more or less, at an and Republicanism itself, than by the admission that the Fathers of the land, the trusted servants of a virtuous people, could be seduced from the The streets and public churches are lighted with me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I nm can have no objection; but we cannot believe it is would fall lar short of what I really feel. If, how, path of duty and honor, by the paltry trappings it. and emuluments of dependent offices. But if the evil really exists, and if there be good reason to be- liant as that from gas in our cities; it is, howlieve that its source is to be found in the corrupti- ever, in high tavor with the inhabitants. The bility of the members of the Legislature, an effec- gasometer, I found on measurement, collected tual remedy cannot be 100 soon applied. And it eighty eight cubic feet in twelve hours during the edies. One of those, however, is in my opinion that more might be procused with a larger apfree from the objections which might be offered to paratus. the other. The one to which I object is, that About a mile from the village, and in the same which the late President has been so loudly called stream, it comes up in quantities four or five upon to adopt, in consequence of a promise made times as great. The contractor for the light that the Executive under no circumstances should the lake, but found it impossible to make it deappoint to office a member of either branch of the seend, the difference in elevation being very National Legislature. There are, in my mind, so-veral weighty reasons against the adoption of this and bubbled up beyond the reach of his gasomeprinciple. I will detain you with the mention of ter. The gas i carboretted hydrogen, and is but two of them, because, I believe that you will supposed to come from beds of bituminous coal agree with me, that the alternative I shall present, the only rock visible, however, here, and to a while it would be equally effectual, contains no great extent along the southern shore of the lake feature to which a reasonable objection could be is fæted lime stone.—Brewster's Journal.

As the Constitution contains no provision to to office by the Executive, could the Executive, with a due regard to delicacy and justice, without usnrping power from the people, declare a disqualification which they had not thought necess regards the honor of his country, the character of republican form of Government, who would be willing to proclaim to the world, that the youthful beauty of its institutions, was within a mass of tion or reference to the will of the people, to be as- meanness and corruption? That even the chosen servants of the people were ever ready, The Higher Branches, at V. That he should never suffer the influence of for a pality consideration, to abandon their al-VI. That in removals from office, of those who inative to this degrading course, is to be found in but to re establish the principles upon which the administration was once conducted, with a single! ower, in the preparation of the laws, between the a fair construction of the Castinnien. I am inergy of Leangton, will open a Select School for Boys, against the Castinnien of the Executive departments, must conceive of but two metives which could induce at the Theological Seminary, on Monteessarily lead to dangerous commutations and a Proposition of the Castinnien. I am inergy of Leangton, will open a Select School for Boys, and the Castinnien of the Castinnien. power, in the preparation of the laws, between the la fair construction of the C astimien. I an Messrs. Morenead and Smrn, the Kentucky Legislature and the Executive departments, must conceive of but two metrics which ever to produce at the Latin, Creek and Hebrew necessarily lead to dangerous commutations, and a President of the L. States to ende ever to produce that the function of the Latin, Creek and Hebrew languages will be taught to those who desire it, and the been also invited to address it orally, which we by those who framed it; as they well knew that vanity, by obtaining their sanction to his schemes termoon.

Theres.—Ten dollars per quarter. constitution could never have been contemplated laws to increase his patronage or gratify his to 12 o'cleck in the merning, and from 3 to 5 in the afof themselves, or the interests of their constitu- and thus assimilating his situation to that of the DANIEL STURGEON, Esq. is elected United States ents, and hence the provision in the constitution, limited monarchs of Europe. The principles sentatives of the people. So far from agreeing in votes of the opposition, to place himself in either opinion with the distinguished character who late- attitude. Retiring at the end of four years to ly retired from the Presidency, that Congress private life, with no wish or prospect of "any son should have applied to him for a project of a bank- of his succeeding," legitimate or adopted, he

such an institution. That danger unquestionably To the duties which I have enumerated, so consists in an union of interests between the Exe- proper in my opinion to he performed by a Presopportunity, as the preparing of a law would give constitutional obligation.) I will mention another him, to insert in it provisions to secure his influence which I believe also to be of much importance. over it? In the authority given to the President I mean the observance of the most conciliatory in the constitution, "to commend to Congress such course of conduct towards our political opponents. measures as he shall judge necessary and expedi- After the censure which our friends have so ent," it was certainly never intended that the meas- ju-tly bestowed upon the present Chief Magisures he recommended should be presented in a trute, for having, in no inconsiderable degree, disshape snited for the immediate decision of the Le- enfranchised the whole body of his political opportucky. gislature. The sages who made the constitution, bents, I am certain that no oppositionist, true to too well knew the advantages which the Crown of the principles he professes, would approve a sim-England derived from the exercise of this power by litar course of conduct in the person whom his its ministers, to have intended it to be used by our vote had contributed to elect. In a Republic, lish constitution, that the consent of the democrat- zen may, upon all o casions, express his political ic branch of the Government was not only neces- opinions, and particularly his prejudices, in the

the bills for that purpose, is as true in theory as what security I have in my power to offer, if the in the letter, but rendered utterly false and nuga- majority of the American people should select me tory in effect, by the participation of the ministers for their Chief Magistrate, that I would adopt of the Crown in the details of the legislation. In the principles which I have herein laid down, as deed, the influence they derive from sitting as those upon which an Administration should be members of the House of Commons, and from conducted. I could only answer, by referring to wielding the immense patronage of the Crown, my conduct, and the disposition manifested in (constitutional or usurped,) gives them a power the discharge of the duties of several important over that body that renders plausible, at least, the offices, which have heretofore been conferred base flattery, or as it is more probable, the intend- upon me. If the power placed in my hands, has, ed sarcasm of Sir Walter Raleigh, in an address to en even a single occasion, been used for any pur to this. It is said, however, that a boat with three men the Commons for pecunicry aid, was intended only longer than was necessary to accomplish the ob-Although the Delaware was considerably swelled by "that the tax might seem to come from them- jects designated by those from whom the trusts the freshet, no damage, we believe, was done on that selves," whereas the inference is, it was really were received, I will acknowledge that either will constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting Having thus given you my epinion of some any promise I may make, under the circum tan-

> 1 am, dear sir, truly yours W. H. HARRISON, To the Hon, HARMAR DINNY.

VILLAGE LIGHTED BY NATURAL GAS. - The

The fiame is large, but not so strong or brilrappens in this case, that there is a choice of rem- day: but the man who had charge of it told me

at the commencement of his administration, viz: house, purchas d the right to it, and laid pipes to

As the Constitution centains no provision lo! A Charity Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. prevent the appointment of members of Congress McManon, in St. Peter's (Reman Catholic) Church, on Sunday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock. The object of preaching this fermion is to raise a fund for the benefit of the Orphaus of this city, and it is hoped the citizens generally will attend, prepared to east in their mite for the relief of those destitute little creatures. Fine Music may be expected on the splendid Organ in that edifice.

Of Tchcol for Moung Ladies.

NDER the care of the Rev. A. W. CAMPBELL, agers. who was for several years associated with the Rev John Ward, of this city, in a similar institution, and of Mrs. Campbell, will be opened in this city, in Mrs. Coyle's House, Jordan's Row, on Monday, February 18, 1839. Its Sessions will comprise five months each. The Elementary branches will be taught by

\$20 00 | 20 for a patry consideration, to abandon their allegiance to their lawful sovereigns, and to become the servants of their servant. The alterwill be particularly directed to the manners and morals In consequence, no young lady will be retained in it, who cannot be rettrained from the violation of its established rules, by private admonition or public reproof. Applications for entrance can be made to Mr.

SEEECT SCHOOL, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL,

FOR BOYS. THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., Pro u wal English branches

Laxington, Pebruary 7, 1839 .- 6 Ct DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK,

AS located himself on the Tates Creek road, where it crosser East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lexington, where he tenders his services as a

Practitioner of Alcolicine, More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-tf.

CASH FOR HEAIP.

HE highest market price will be paid for good elean Heinp, by
MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL. Lexington, February 7, 1839. 6tf

To all whom it may concern.

NAKE NOTICE, that I shall on Friday, the 22d ioners appointed by the order of the Fayette County Court, proceed, on the land, to procession the original settlement and preemption of John Hawkins, surveyed and patented in the name of said Hawkins, and situate on the watres of Hickman Creek, Fayette County, Ken-

WALKER HAWKINS. Lex. Feb. 7, 1839 6 3t paid.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

V.TEU.TISLE BEGAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. 11.1, be sold at Anction on Saturday, the 16th day of February nezt, the following valuable Houses

and Lots, viz: No. I. The House and Lot, corner of Water and Upper streets, occupied by Messrs. Randall's as a Grocery Store House, 33 by 66 feet.

2. House and Lot adjoining same, on Upper street, occupied by Mr. Mitchell, tinner.

3. House and Lot adjoining same, occupied by Messrs. Graves, butters.

Messis. Graves, hatters. 4. Hon-e and Lot adjoining same, occupied by Mr.

Vangelt as a shoe store.

All the above houses are well adapted for business. 5. House and Lot corner of Upper and Constitution streets, very commodions in every respect, now occupied by Mr P. Bain.

occupied by Mr P. Dann.

6. A handsome Building Lot adjoining same, on Upper street, about 50 by 120 feet.

7. Three Lots on Main street, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, near Mr R. Todd's—No. 1, a frame building—each

lot about 41 feet from to Water street.

8. Ore out-lot on Main cross street, about 10 Acres, we'l situated-in grass TIRMS LIBERAL, VIZ: - One-fifth in hand; balance at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, for approved negotiable noics, bear-

ing interest, rayable half yearly.

The above property was advertised for sale the latinstart, nat was nearendably nostrored.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Acting Executor Junaary 23, 1833. 464s of W. Morion, lee'd.

Laur. Vans.

appointment of members of Congress to office by the President. The Constitution contains no prohibition of such appointments, no doubt because fale and about two few Let T. The Constitution of such appointments, no doubt because fale and about two few Let T. The Constitution of such appointments, no doubt because fale and about two few Let T. The Constitution of such appointments, no doubt because fale and about two few Let T. The Constitution of such appointments, no doubt because fale and about two few Let T. The Constitution of such appointments, no doubt because fale and about two few Let T. The Constitution of such appointments, no doubt because fale and about two few Let T. The Constitution of such appointments, no doubt because fale and about two few Let T. The Constitution of such appointments, no doubt because fale and about two few Let T. The Constitution of such appointments, no doubt because fale and a let T. The Constitution of such appointments, no doubt because fale and a let T. The Constitution of such appointments, no doubt because fale and a let T. The Constitution of such appointments are constituted as a let T. The Constitution of such appointments are constituted as a let the constitution of such appointments. hibition of such appointments, no doubt because falo, and about two from Lake Erie; a small but Jan 17, 1829, 2-td.



WISH to sell the House and Let whereon I now reside, at the corner of fligh and Main cross street, which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed no necessary to be particular in the description as those who may wish to purchase, would of course de ire to ex-

me, are desired to early about to remove from the state,
FRANCIS KRICKEL.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Two or three bundred HORSE COLLARS, WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c. &c. very low, as 1 nm determined to leave the state. Lexington, Oct. 11, 1833 41-tf

Having leaned several German Books, among others a work on Metals, &c. with plates, I request that they be returned, as I am about to leave the State. FRANCIS KRICKEL.

MENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

TOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 12, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Monongalia Academy, Class I for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, February 9, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

			b				
			GRAND	SCHEME			
ī	Prize	of	\$30,000	88	Prizes	of	\$150
1	46		10,000	63	66		100
1	66		7,000	63	66		69
1	66		5,000	63	66		70
1	66		4,000	63	66		60
1	66		3,000	126	66		50
1	66		2,165	126	66		40
25	46		1,000	3,654	66		20
50	66		500	23,436	66		10
50	66		200	20,100			10
	-						

TICKETS \$10-Shares in proportion.

Kentucky State Lottery, OR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 15, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, tlass No. 5, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. To be drawn at Baltime

Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Man-SPLENDID SCHEME 1 Prize of \$20,000 40 Prizes of \$200 5,000 150 3,000 55 100 2,600 66 66 40 46 1.057 66 30 1.000 66 66 500 132 15 30 250 4,026), [NET \$5,] of \$5 88 Tiekets \$5—Shares in proportion. of \$5 88 cents.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, OR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 14, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Norfolk Benevolent Mechanie Association, Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Feb. 16, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

			GRAND S	SCHEME					
	Prize	of	\$50,000	25	Prizes	of	\$300		
1	6.6		10,060	75	66		200		
1	66		5,000	100	6.6		150		
1	66		4,000	125	46		125		
1	6á		3,000	122	66		100		
1	66		2,000	122	66		60		
1	66		1,615	122	66		50		
10	66		1,000	244	46		30		
10	66		750	4,941	66		20		
12	46		500	25,620	46		10		
	Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion.								

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. Class No. 15, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 3, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore Mr. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday.

Feb. 20, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers. SCHEME. 1 Prizo of \$20,000 | 155 Prizes of \$100 5,000 .63 50 3,000 63 40 2,000 126 30 66 20 66 1,640 126 1,000 3,780 20 (6 10 20 300 | 23,436 20 150

TICKETS \$5-Shares in proportion. A. S. STREETER, Lexington, Main street, noxt door to the Library.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL sell my farm, on which I now reside, in Fayette county, Ky. near and on the cast side of Tayerte county, My. hear and on the east side of the Tate's Creek road, about three and a half miles from Lexington, containing 166 acres of good land, well watered, and tolerably well improved; about one half in cultivation, the balance in wood set in blue grass upon the usual payments. Pessession can be had the first of March.

WILLIS ROUTT. Jan 31, 1839-5-3t Observer 3tw

Pocket Book Lost.

WAS LOST, on Saturday last, the 19th instant, on the Richmond Turnpike, somewhere between where the Richmond Turnpike, somewhere between Book, containing \$25 or \$30 in money, various notes and papers—one note on Thos. S. Duvall for \$65, due. I think, sometime in November last; one on Edw. W. Dowden for \$11 or \$12, and one on James McLoney for \$10 and some cents. The last two notes were given to Joseph George, and by him assigned over to me; also, an order on Alex. Hall for \$14.75 cents, and a number of accounts on different individuals, due to N. L. Finnell and the Kentucky Gazette. Any person who may have and the Kentucky Gazette. Any person who may have found said Pock et Book, and will return it to its contents, it, Lexington, or leave it with the Editor of Observer & Reporter, or give me such information as to enable has to get it again, shall receive a reward of \$10 Those against whom there are notes and accounts are requested not to pay the same if presented by any person except myself.

Lexington, January 23, 1839. 4-3t Richmond Chronicle insert 3t and ch Gnz

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

LEXINGTON, January 7, 1839. DIVIDEND of four and three fourths per cent of the profits of this Bank for the last six months, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, and will be paid to the Stockh Iders on the Books at Lexington, on or after the 14th instant, and to those on the Books at the Agencies in Philadelphia and New York on or after the 29th instant. By order,

M. T. SCOTT, Casher.

January 9, 1839 -2-1w

T. M. MEHRY & W. B. REDD. TTOPNIES at leave and Punisters, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Mains street, between Frazer's corner and Biennan's Hotel. Lex., April 19, 1838 16-tf

and the state of t way , in head at the Capif Was v.

home constant in the public firm of a more constant in the publical actrovary of the conf G annual, but if gitte above fitte. He is a cop is an sufficient the primities are already, and trere is non-tor another a worde of the sent of the National Covernment. ay, that me h lieves the crisis the names as many such t cross not or a Il mouratie paper in the Unit, a to every three White o ers, and in this respect for opponents have all we will procond to give the grad features of our professions of p litiral and, a being with confidence on the liberality

and p triatis of the m whose course we have embarked our control and our time, for aliberal patronage. As an expect of the practical principles of our party, we shall directed the practical principles of our party, we shall directed the leading measures of policy of the contending printers of the day, and show in what consists the difference between the Democracy and their opponents, whether Fe levalists, or whatever other banner they may choose to high noder. Assuming for the Democracy the hood panophy that the end of society is the public good, and the institution of government is to seeme to every in highly the enjoyment of his rights? secure to every in livi had the enjoyment of his rights,"
-- that the rights of man in society are liberty, equality. security of person and property," we shall treat every scheme to change this condition of things as antagonist

to the public welfare and d ingerous to the public liberty.
We believe that much of the legislation of the present day is radically wrong, because catendated if not designed, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," the leading object being professedly to protect commence, which already has the power of regulating and ruling every other pursuit and profession, and is fast assuming the right to control the operations of Government itself.— The opposition-our enemies-knowing the present, and foresceing the prospective influence which commerce must necessarly exercise over any and every other pows, er in the Government, have all eady secured that influence with a view to their own nggrandizement, and hence their extraordinary and unceasing efforts—their frauds and corruptions, to give the commercial influence perpetuity Banks are but the hand-maidens of econocree, and go to make up the full measure of its present vast but still increasing power, which is to be used, first to put down Democrecy and put up Whiggery, and then to rear up such privileged orders as the money uristoeracy of the country want. Commerce, even connected with Banks, when in the pursuit of its LEGITIMATE ENDS, should be cherished as the germ of our national prosperity, the nucleus around which it reigns, but when perverted as nn institutent to be used by men inimical to our free institutions -- when prostituted to the vile purposes of political demagogues, with a view to bring Republican Government into disrepute, if not to destroy it—then we say, rather than it should be thus used, "PERISH COM-

In a dition to these general objects, in which may be included an occasional resort to fast principles, when the phylosuphy of Government will be discussed as a science; we shall keep our readers advised of all the meresting current events of the day, as we receive them from various sources; and during the session of Congress will furnish an early and correct, though brief daily abettact of the doings of that body. And while we give
notice that our paper is mainly to be occupied with politics, we promise not to lose sight of the wishes of a respecportion of newspaper readers, who always expect to find a portion of periodical miscellany, or light read-

We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank monopolies, or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abolitionism and political Anti-musonry - and of every species of fanaticism which attrimpts to connect itself to, or identify itself with, the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that! it behaves every Democrat to buckle on the armor of his country's defence—to take up the weapons of politieal watere, and resist, by all the means of politiculdis oussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism o the people, and by a prompt resent to the ballot-nox, not only the insi hous approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union of the States, who are loboring for a severance of the Union by Abolition inequalities. It is for these purposes we cast our anchor forth the rolling wayes al political discussion, and unful cur sail to the breezes of political elements. It will be seen we have a higherol-ject in view than the mere making of pennies; we wish to give light to that part of the Democ-racy which pussess the nerve upon which we mainly rely for the trium Is and perpetuation of our principles -- that great and vigorous arm of the national detence in time of

war- of national prosperity in time of peace—the con-tenmed and ridicated "Democracy of numbers." We wish to throw abroad among this part of the community -n class sneered at by the Whig lordings, because of their unpretending demeanor—the light's of political truth -to give them the practical illustrations of political experience, past and present—to contribute our mite to stump their character with the only true dignity in a republic his ours—the dignity which belongs to the cultivated mind—which make the bumble day luborer to the thence by splendid Troy built coaches to Little Rock.

Little Rock, Arkansas—U. S.

Mail Packet Wm. HULBERT, B.

passengers by this line will take the new and splendid steambout Wm. Hulbert, B. W. Martin, master, every other merning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rrockroe, when colls in his carriage and Through in 34 hours. superior of the dignitary who rolls in his carriage and four, with nothing to give him importance but his money.

In the fulfilment of these internous, we shall unmosk the character and combuct of modern Whiggery, expose its shallow devices to delude and impose upon the credulity of the people, strip it of its horrowed plumage, and from time to time show it off in its true rolors. From this Rockroe, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bodisagreeable part of our duty, we shall turn to the more

This paper will be printed our n super imperial sheet, every Tues lay, Thursday and Saturday, at the follow-

mentilly subscribers who do not pay in advance.

No paper will be sent out of the District mutil the subscription is pand, or a reference given to some person in the city known to the publisher.

The short, no pains or expense will be spared to remier every thing confortable and convenient throughout this time.

All baggage at the owners' risk.

Subscriptions will all o be taken for a WEEKLY PAper, to contain the original matter in the trisworkly pasper, at \$2.50 per annua, in a vance, or \$3.00 at the cold of the year—the same rule to be applied as to the tri weekly. It the weekly paper should not receive a sufficient subscription to justify its publication, then the

Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of jublication in this city is very Wushington City, Dec. 10, 1938.

TO RENT.

ACRES of good corn ground for rent, on the Georgetown road, ene mile and a half from Lox-

Jan. 17, 1839, 2-tc.

of every Democrat.

SALLY GRAVES.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Propri tor of the establishment of the Covington Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made

previous to the first of March next—after which time, it not sold, it will no longer be for sale.

The materials are all in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and enterprising population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper.

The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely.

Rartleson, Cov
Bartleson, Cov
The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely.

Rartleson, Cov-

Temetian Blinds and Mattrasses. KENTUCKY STEAM now prepared to fill all orders for Venerian Blinds

HAT FACTORY MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind, will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.
HORACE F. DIMICK, January 3, 1808 1-11

Plough Making & Black-smith-



oared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGII-

UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also-2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable paremage, and who can come well recommended.

KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1839,

By S. D. M'Culloucu, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It soutains The Sun and Moon's rising and setting-the Sun's deelination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the mercdian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Ecli tic, and its government of a man's body-figures of all the constellations of the Zo. and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839—Explanations of the Dominical telter, Epoch, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times for holding all the towns and villages diae, with descriptions of earh—times of the Southing of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising tudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kenlucky—times for holding all the Courts in Kenlucky—Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c. The contents will show the great advantage of this Alianac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette,

received and executed.

Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same reciprocated on application; my hand the day and date first above written

E. Perkins's Taveris, Corner of Water and Mulberry Streets.

TILE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, tormerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stools, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and topes by estention to business to receive a liberal shure of public patronuge.

TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endegrees to please will be erouned with success.

OFN. B. I would inform the public that I nm pre-pared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and FHEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on hose having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS. Lexington, Nov 29, 1828-18t

GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE,

gers by this line, take the plendid Thov Coaches every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to

Through in 24 hours. pleasing task of showing in what consist the great and glorious practicels for which we us a party contend, and the areas of establishing those principles, on an imperishable foundation. These are our objects and intentions in giving existance to this paper, and we doubt not but they will meet a hearty responce in the good wishes of every Deworm. ting town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be acommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississip-

For one yetr, 55; facsix months \$3; for three months \$1.50; one month 50 cents; one week 124.

Twenty | er cent will be indeed to all yearly and menthly subscribers who do not pay in advance.

No puper will be considered.

A. TOBEY & CO.

Bolivia, August 2, 1838 32-6m

Prentiss' Pile Cintment.

VIIIS invaluable preparation has cured thousands: and even in those deplorable cases of long stand tri-weekly will be sent to the umonn! subscribed to the ing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yorld the patient a degree of confort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to in the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentue.

Valuable and Tried Patent Med-ECERNOS.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

UPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a regardy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic liseases, Cutaocous Affections, &c.
BLOODGOOD'S ELIXER OF HEALTH;

A specific in Dyspersia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated

S. C. TROTTER, Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confer a favor by publishing or noticing the fore-going.

At his Drug Store, Chenpside, Lex., Ky.

And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main-st.

August 3, 1897 31-tf.

HAT FACTORY,

The most desirable and fashionable article the market

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winr Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats. December 27, 1838 52-\$10tbtoth

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assorted of DOUBLE to large lot of CORK snitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of CORK snitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Chit. As any other house in the city. He invites the public to deal and examine his stock, as he feels confident they.

Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the jublic that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest otice and most fuvorable terms.
Lexington, Dec 13, 1838-50-tf

Fayette County, Sct.

AKEN UP, by Nathan Bosworth, Two Fillies, one a bay, supposed to be 3 or I years old, about

Fayette County, Sct.

AKEN up by Alfred W. Stanhope, a sorrel Horse, with some white in his face, and saddle marks on s sole proprietor:

Itis back, supposed to be eight years old, shod all round
Orders, accompanied with the eash, will be thunkfully appraised to thirty five dollars, by Elias Wattz and

> WM. STANHOPE, J. P. F. C. J. C. RODES, Clk. By WALLER RODES, D. C.

Lexington, January 17, 1839.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS. INTE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE. which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little lahour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above designed. cription, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelby ville, will be promptly attended to

FOSTER DEMASTERS. October 4, 1838 40-tf

OF DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well ac. Morace E. Dimick's Cabinet Ware-Room, No.



THE Subscriber respectfully in forms the citizens of Lexington forms the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE of every description, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or else where. His stork at pro-so large as it might be, though he has where. His stock at present is not some specimens of as fine work as can be produced here

ROM the Mississippi River to or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names, will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairmakers and Uphol-teress.

Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.

HORACE E. DIMICK. Lexington, July 11, 1838 29-tf

HOOP IRON. A SMALL lot of Hoop Iron, just received and fo B. F. CRUTCHFIELD, Dce 13, 1838-501f

Northern Bank of Kentneky. THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the 11th (and last) instalment of Five Dollars per Share, is required to be paid on the 4th day of MARCII next. By order of the Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, Casn'r.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838 46-til

SPUN COTTON, ARRANTED of the very hest quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange

for any quantity of GOOD CORN AND WHEAT, sny com one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT A. CALDWELL. August 23, 1838 34-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Merean-tile Business, between Penney & Chamblin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due hy the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the delits due the firm.

J. PENNEY,

GEO. CHAMBLIN. Lex., May 19, 1838 21-tf

TEAS-150 boxes fresh Gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Tens, received and for sale. B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

HEMP SEED. BAGS just received and for sale by Dec 13, 1838 50-tf

B. F. CRUTCHFFELD,

No. 10, Main st

> DR. WARREN'S COUGH MIXTURE. THE unexampled demand during the past winter for Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture, warrants the proprietors in recom

CULTY!!—We learn that the disunguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewett, the celebrated Benesetter, 297 Washington street, (two

Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures as we OWENS would most respectfully learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lunber Abseess"—and so serious was her complaint, and the public generally, that he is now re- that she was unable to submit to Dr. It's, usual made of

gratitude of the public-although they may have the whole phalanx of the Medical Faculty pouncing upon them to try the medicine without delay.

After rending the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty

Amherst, N. II., Jan 1, 1838. Dr. Rowland -1 sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a Confirmed Consumption, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his

Yours respectfully, &c. THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Mnine, Mnrch 30, 1838. Dear Sir -- The Matchless Senutive has had a womterful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheuma-ic complaints for 4 or 5 years, and who was mable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has re-cently sent me word that he telt quite vell, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly ccover. Yours, in haste,

R. TRUSSEL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y ., ? March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir -- In 48 hours after I received the purkage, of anative, I sold all of it -- and have come to the concluion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short nse of it, has convenced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as onvenient. Respectfully, &c.
JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838. Dear Sir-Numerous eases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial— and one case in particular, in which it performed a won-der. I can procure you a good certificate from the pa-tient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed maney, and forward me more of the Sanative by the hearer. Yours truly, THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838. Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very highly esteemed in this quarter, and is getting into general use.
Yours, &c. SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838. Dear Sir-Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be seut to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. I wish yo send me half a dozen phials by MALL, and I will put the extin price of postage on the Sanative. Dont fail to send by the mail, as it will come by weight at \$1 per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from

ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838. Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, and raised a great deal of matter, was afflicted with pat pitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its good effects. Yours respectfully, C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymoth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838. Dear Sir -- I have abundance of matter to tell you con cerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it, had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to uttend to her

domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and prostrate on her bed. I will tell you more when I see you Respectfully, &c

Beaver Post Office, Pa. March 1, 1838. Dear Sir—Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Sanative, and in every case it has proved itself, worthy the name it bears. A young man, Robert Mellbery had been wasting away in a scaled consumption for the list two years—and by using this medicine about six weeks, his cough, pains, &c. left him entirely, and he is now so well as to be about his or-

Indeed, sir, from the rapidity of the sales, the value of the Sanative may be safely determined. I am wholly ont, have daily ealls for it, and wish you would forward me more as soon as possible. Yours, &

From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. II. The above powerful and invaluable medicine is doing wonders in this section of the country, as well as in others. Applications for it have been made in various places in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in health by the use of in-No mistake. She had been visited by various physicians, but all to no purpose. One phial of this medicine produced the long desired effect. A few more bottless of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon.

I hersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissalved by mintual consent; all persons in was this day dissalved by mintual consent; all persons in was this day dissalved by mintual consent; all persons in call at the old sland and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannoe be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr. & Co. was this day dissalved by mintual consent; all persons in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in leading to the persons in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in leading to the persons in the confirmed in the confirm at the Post Office if applied for soon. Sole Agent for Claremont.

Mixture, warrants the prophetors in recommending it as superior to any article now in use as a remedy in all diseases of the Lungs. Many respectable physicians (knowing its contents) use it in their duly prantice. The following gentlemen of this severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for treath. Linguisdiately called upon one of our best Physicians. From Timothy George, Esq., Orrington, Me. prantice. The following gentlemen of this city having used it themselves and in their families, with much benefit, highly recommend it, as their crutificates will show.

Hon. J. Bukner,
Rev. David Root,
Joun H. Grosedeek, Esq.

Hone B. France B. France attack of pain in ber side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicans, who attended earefully upon her, and I was samilisted with his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, new offer to the public, a general assortment of READY MADE CLLOTHING, &c.

Science and father of pain in ber side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicans, with tunch benefit, highly recommended to extend their husical was samily and the provident Assometic for the public, a general assortment of READY MADE CLLOTHING, &c.

Science attack of pain in ber side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicans, with tunch benefit, highly recommended to extend their husical distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicans, who attended earefully upon her, and I was samily been enabled to extend their husical distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicans, with tunch benefit, highly recommended to extend their husical distressed for the case, though her distress in the case, though her distress John H. Groseffer, Eq.

Henry B. Fung,

And many others. And the Managers of the Cincinnati Orphan's Assum we would also refer, as to the great benefit which the Orphans derived from the use of it last winter. Constantly for sale by

GLASCOI: & HARRISON,

Northeast Concraf Main and Fourth-sliects.

Orphan's Assum we would also refer, as to the great benefit which the Orphans derived from the use of it last winter. Constantly for sale by

GLASCOI: & HARRISON,

Northeast Concraf Main and Fourth-sliects.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1838 46-tam\$5

Claremont, April 27, 1838.

If her health is now as good as it has been since we mar-

Great Excitement in Easton!

FIRE & BLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FA

she called herself well TIMOTHY GEORGE. Ortington, Maine, April 30, 1838."

Directions of the most skillul practitioners in Boston,) having with nessed the bappy effects of Goelick's Malchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of the most skillul practitioners in Boston,) having with messed the bappy effects of Goelick's Malchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of the public of the most skillul practitioners in Boston,) having with messed the bappy effects of Goelick's Malchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of the public of the most skillul practitioners in Boston,) have given the public of the most skillul practitioners in Boston,) have given the public of the most skillul practitioners in Boston,) have given the public of the mo

among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrains of the day—and there cannot he a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall he duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of Happocrates.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sana-We further lea

Or Certificate from Samt. Culting, Esq., of Guilford, Vt. I, Samuel Cutting, of Guilford, Vt., would certify that I have suffered for more than two years past from a severe lung complaint, attended with severe pain in my side and back, and with general debility. I have used great variety of medicines from various Physicians in this vicinity, and received advice from the most eminent Physicians of Boston, without the least benefit. I am now using the last bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which has grently relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative alone has afforded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend. as any other house in the city. He invites the public to early ourselves as usual:

We think the open and candid course pursued by Dr's.

Cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,

Computatively were, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sunstive alone has afforwarded that the Sunstitute of the public alone has afforwarded that the Sunstitute a

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

This certificate from Henry Clark, Esq, of Brattleboro.
This certifies that I had suffered for many months from an obstinate cough which resisted a great variety of medicines, until I used a bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which removed it entirely in the course of two or three weeks and restored me to excellent bookly.

weeks and restored me to excellent health HENRY CLARK. Brnttleboro, March 12th, 1838.

Entitleboro, March 12th, 1838.

(C. The above Medicine is for sale by D. S. ROW-LAND, General Agent, 188 Washington street, Boston, where numerous letters certifying to the good effects of the Medicine may be seen. Also, sold by most of the Postmatters in America, and at Lexington, Ky., by DANIEL IRADFORD, Agent. Price, three and one third rix dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce. Dec. 4, 1838. -21-if



LARS!—This Company willinsure Buildings, Ford niture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damages by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat HOATS, and their CARGOES

SAMUEL CUTTING.

against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or forlife? The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to The following arethe officerschosen by the stackholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.

WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASIITON, M. C. Johnson, Directors. JOEL HIGGINS, THOS. C. OREAR, A.O. NEWTON, Secretary.
ALVAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.
Lex. May 7, 1838 21-tf

JOHN M'CALLA,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' chims promptly attended to. His Office for the present, at his residence on Main-strent, at the corner of Ayres's Alley. Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838-48-1y

Sheet Iron.

A SMALL lot Juniata Sheet Iron, suitable for Stove pipe, just received and for sale. B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,

Farm for Sale. R. JOHN BROWNE, will sell his farm, situnted on the Curd's Road, within five miles of Lexington. 444 ACRES OF LAND,

Half of which is cleared—the other half is well supplied with timber, and set in Blue grass. It has a new Brick house on it, with abundance of never faling water in every field. There is no more desirable Stock or Hemp farm. Terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN BROWNE. Dec 12, 1838 50-3m

JABEZ BEACH, A This Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACII

equal loany in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHAR-IOTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the irst quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which ill be sold on the lowest terms. Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836--55--11 DR. CROSS

AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office. July 19, 1837 22-41

NOTICE.

MIE Partnership heretofore existing between the un-dersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent: all persons in-

Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of GROCE.
RIES, will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to turnish my friends as usnal, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for J. McCAULEY. Nuv. 18, 1836 47-tf

THE DEPOSITORY.